

Established February, 1845.

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

Notices to Consignees

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. *Messina*, Captain *Phelan*
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Quays delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo may be obtained on less notice to the contrary be given before 5 p.m. To-day, the 9th Instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 10th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have been so landed and stored.

No Fire Insurances have been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 9, 1880. 72

STEAMSHIP IRACUADY.
-COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London and Havre, ex Steamship *Gange*, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuable—may be landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godown, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless otherwise reserved from the Consignee before 10 a.m. To-morrow (Monday), requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned to the Godown.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Monday, the 12th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent, and landing charges at cent per package per diem.

All Claims must be sent in, to me on or before WEDNESDAY, the 14th Instant, or the

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE GHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, April 5, 1894.

UNION LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM LONDON, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Galley of Lorne*, Captain
POWELL, having arrived from the
above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading to
the Undermigned for countersignature, and
to take immediate delivery of their Goods

Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Steamer will be at once landed and stored
at Consignee's risk and expense, and
Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on
JAPAN, unless notice to the contrary is
given before Noon To-day, the 8th Inst.
All Claims against the Steamer must be
present to the Undersigned on or before
the 15th Instant, or they will not be re-
cognised.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, April 6, 1886.

UNION LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship Devonshire, Captain
1 **Pratt**, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharges of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to SHANGHAI, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day, the 6th Instant.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 6th Instant, or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
 Hongkong, April 6, 1886. 70

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND

THE Steamship Glenageary having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undermentioned, whence and from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 11 a. m. To-morrow, the 6th Instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 12th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
Hongkong, April 5, 1886. 698

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

DAVID SASSOON, after having arrived from the above Ports, and the Goods of Cargo are hereby requested to send them to their Bills of Lading to the Underwriters for counterinsurance, and to make immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Consignees are hereby informed that, all Claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 10th Instant.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, April 5, 1899. 6040

For Sale.

MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE FOR SALE
THE FOLLOWING
STORES.

York HAMS.
Roll BUTTER.
Tepoon BUTTER.
French BUTTER.
Egg's COCOA.

Van Houten's COCOA.

Picnic TONGUES.

MAKEREL in 5th Tins.

RAISINS and CURRANTS.

Crystallized FRUITS.

SAVORY & Moore's New Infant FOOD.

BARNES & Co.'s JAMS.

Potted MEATS.

PATE DE FOIS GRAS.

Swiss MILK.

Borden's

CONDENSED MILK.

COOKING STOVES.

KEROSENE LAMPS.

WINES, &c.

GILBERT'S Sparkling SAUMUR, Pils. & Qls.

SACCOONE'S MANZANILLA.

SACCOONE'S Old Invalid PORT.

Old Bourbon WHISKY.

BURKE'S Old Irish WHISKY.

Royal Glenade WHISKY.

MARSALA.

&c., &c., &c.

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT

of

OILMAN'S STORES,

at the

Lowest Possible Prices

FOR CASH.

MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, February 10, 1886. 280

NOW ON SALE.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY

IN THE

CANTONESE DIALECT,

By F. J. KITTEL.

CROWN OCTAVO, PP. 1018.

HONGKONG, 1877-1883.

Part I. A-E. ... \$2.50

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Part IV. T-V. ... \$2.50

A Reduction of ten per cent. will

be allowed to purchasers of Ten or more copies.

This Standard Work on the Chinese Lan-

guage, constructed on the basis of Kangxi's

Imperial Dictionary, contains all Chinese

characters in practical use, and while alpha-

betically arranged according to the sounds of

the oldest dialect of China, the Can-

tone, it gives also the Mandarin pronun-

ciation of all characters explained in the

book, so that its usefulness is by no means

confined to the Cantonese Dialect, but the

work is a practically complete Thesaurus of

the whole Written Language of China, an-

cient and modern, as used all over the

Empire, whilst its introductory chapters

serve the purposes of a philological guide

to the student.

A Supplement, arranged for being bound

and used by itself, and containing a List

of the Radicals, an Index, and a List of

Surnames, will be published and sold

separately.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, January 15, 1883. 151

NOW READY.

A COMPLETE REPRINT in Pamphlet

Form, of the proceedings in the

Recent LAMU Case of

REGINA V. PITMAN,

containing the whole of the Proceedings at

the Police Court, full report of the trial in

Criminal Sessions, with connected Cor-

respondence and comments of the Press.

To which is now added a Report of the

Case of

PITMAN V. KESWICK

AND OTHERS.

Price per Copy, 50 CENTS.

China Mail Office.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour.

BENARIE, British steamer, Capt. Ed. Le

Bontellier—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

OLIVIER, British steamer, Capt. Fred.

Johnson—Siemens & Co.

DARTIA, British steamer, Captain James

Mooney—Captain.

ELLEN A. READ, British ship, Capt. N.

B. Hatfield—Order.

FRANCO, British steamer, Captain J. B.

Lightbody—Malchers & Co.

METRO, American ship, Captain T. B.

Grove—Malchers & Co.

Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.

Manager, NIEL O'BRIEN.

Patron:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICE ADMINIS-

TRING THE GOVERNMENT,

THE HON. W. H. MARSH, C.M.G.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

OF THE

MASCOTTE OPERA COMPANY.

THIS EVENING,

the 10th April, 1886.

'LA GRANDE DUCHESSE'

SATURDAY 'LA GRANDE DUCHESSE'

SATURDAY 'LA GRANDE DUCHESSE'

SATURDAY 'LA GRANDE DUCHESSE'

Conductor, Signor M. A. VALENZA.

By kind permission of Colonel FORTER and

Officers, the Band of the 56th Regt.

will play appropriate Selections dur-

ing the evening.

Doors open at 8.30. Overture at 9 precisely.

Box Plan at KELLY & WALSH'S (LIMITED),

Hongkong, April 10, 1886. 721

CHIARINI'S GRAND

CIRCUS

AND

MENAGERIE

OF

TRAINED ANIMALS.

Every Night,

at 8 O'CLOCK,

PERFORMANCE

COMMENCING AT 9.

ADMISSION:

Boxes for 6 Persons, \$12.00

Dress Circle, 2.00

Stalls (Carpeted Seats), 1.00

Pit, 0.50

Children under Ten, Soldiers under the

Rank of Officers, half-price except to

Boxes.

A Plan of the Seats can be seen at the

Hongkong Hotel, where Tickets will be

on Sale daily from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m., ac-

commodating Parties who may wish to

secure Seats in advance.

L. MAYA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, April 10, 1886. 722

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for use of

Ladies and Gentlemen, can now

be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Entertainment.

THE HONGKONG CHORAL
SOCIETY.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL.

A CONCERT

will be given on

WEDNESDAY EVENING,

the 14th Instant, at 9 O'clock,

FOR THE

BENEFIT OF THE FUNDS OF THE CITY HALL.

THE PROGRAMME WILL CONSIST OF:

Ballads from the 'Ancient Mariner'.....

Do. do. 'Rose Maiden'.....

And

A Pianoforte Solo.

Seats may be booked at Messrs. LANE,

CRAWFORD & Co.'s, on and after Monday,

12th Instant, and at the Door of the Hall

on Evening of the Concert.

ADMISSION—TWO DOLLARS.

Doors open at 8.30; Concert to commence

punctually at 9 p.m.

Hongkong, April 9, 1886. 725

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI

The Steamship

Yangtze, Capt. F. SCHULZ, will be

dispatched for the above

Port TO-MORROW, the 11th Instant, at

11 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, April 10, 1886. 726

THE BEN LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

The Steamship

Benue, Capt. Thomson, will be

dispatched as above on

about THURSDAY, the 15th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, April 10, 1886. 728

STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s

Steamship

Sumatra will leave for the above

places on FRIDAY, the 16th Instant, at

4 p.m.

A. McIVER,

Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, April 10, 1886. 729

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 10, 1886.

Sumatra, British steamer, 1,400 T. W. G.

Worcester, R.N.R., Bombay March 20,

and Singapore April 4, General.—P. & O.

S. N. Co.

Kut Sang, British steamer, from Wham-

poa.

Banarada, British steamer, 395 G. A.

Taylor, Manila April 7, General.—RUSSELL

& Co.

Enrica, German steamer, 1,150 G. Schen-

son, Saigon April 5, Rico.—EVANS SCHEN-

KLASS & Co.

Delfia, British steamer, 562, James

Mooney, Hamburg January 15, via Java

Sumatra.

Benue, British steamer, 395 G. A.

Taylor, Manila April 7, General.—RUSSELL

& Co.

Enrica, German steamer, 1,150 G. Schen-

son, Saigon April 5, Rico.—EVANS SCHEN-

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Benue, British steamer, 395 G. A.

Taylor, Manila April 7, General.—RUSSELL

& Co.

Enrica, German steamer, 1,150 G. Schen-

son, Saigon April 5, Rico.—EVANS SCHEN-

KLASS & Co.

Poris, Singapore and Manila April 7,

General.—CARRAN.

Catterthun, British steamer, 1,400 T. W. B.

Darke, Sydney February 27, Port Dar-

wu March 13, Samarang 26, Batavia 31,

and Singapore April 4, General.—RUSSELL

& Co.

Chelydra, British steamer, 1,574 T. Pen-

nasco, April 6, Cebu.—RUSSELL & Co.

Giladur, British steamer, 1,058 T. D'Egville,

Bangkok April 3, Rico.—SIEMSEN & Co.

Pha Chom Kiao, British steamer, 1,011 T.

Henry Stratton, Bangkok April 4, General.

—YUEN FAY HONG.

Actis, Danish steamer, 268 T. Ch. Rea-

beck, Tournon April 6, and Hoihow 9,

General.—ARNHOLD,

to-day's telegram says nothing whatever about the appropriation of the land, the proposal which led to the resignation of Messrs Chamberlain and Trevelyan. But we say, it is not easy to comprehend the nature of the new scheme, until more details are furnished; and there is little use in speculating. It will be better to wait for the complete scheme.

The following mysterious paragraph regarding the Sultan of Johore appeared in *The World*, of the 3rd March:

The unexpected prolonged stay of the Maharajah-Sultan of Johore in this country causes some anxiety amongst his friends and subjects. The learned sheikhs, ulama, and law-doctors of Singapore are supposed to be busy with the consideration of a certain knotty question relating to the Moslem law of marriage in order to provide for every eventuality. Perfect harmony and longer reigns amongst his Majesty's subjects; Mr. Gifford has definitely declined the Lord Chamberlainship, and the trip to England has cost His Highness nearly 50,000.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *South Australian Chronicle* writing from Wallaroo under date 24th February states:

Another family has been poisoned by eating tinned fish. It appears that Mrs. Hughes, of Green's Plains, purchased a tin of Morton's herring from a small shop in the township, and the family ate a portion of it on Friday, leaving the remainder, which was on the next day consumed by the five children. Shortly after eating it they all became ill with the usual symptoms of poisoning, and Dr. Palmer was called in. One of the children—the youngest, aged 4 years—died on Sunday, but fortunately the remainder are convalescent. Leaving the fish open in the tin appears to have turned the oil rancid and generated a poisonous acid.

The following telegrams are from Indian papers—London, 20th March.—Her Majesty the Queen, yesterday, laid the foundation stone of the Medical Hall on the Thames Embankment, which is to be erected conjointly by the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.

Constantinople, 19th March.—The Turkish Government has announced that the Under Secretary for India, replying to a question in the House of Commons said, communications are now passing between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India, for placing the military and naval commands under the Commander in Chief of India.

In view of a recent application by a Hongkong jury, the following, from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, may be welcome:—One of the many injustices of the English law is at last in the way of being redressed. A bill has been introduced for the payment of juries. The scale is absurdly low, for a day but the mere concession of the principle is something. Hitherto everybody else in court has been paid (for even public men have only been fined), but the jurymen have only been paid, and in time no doubt we shall come to giving them decent accommodation and treating them with decent civility. At present the only person who is really comfortable in most of our courts is the prisoner at the bar. The judge has a softer seat, no doubt, but then he has less leg room, and besides he is obliged (more or less) to keep awake.

The *Manila Comercio* of the 5th instant has the following:—

The Semaphore of Corregidor advises us that "The British barque *Boatell* is ashore off Boca Chica (little mouth)."

To-day, at 8.10 a.m., the same Semaphore announced:—"The *Boatell* remains ashore at the place indicated."

We have since learned the following particulars:—The Captain of the vessel, by means of the Semaphore of Corregidor, had asked assistance from Manila, and a tug-boat was sent. The tug did not succeed in her attempt to extricate the vessel; and returned to Manila to procure further assistance. The point where the *Boatell* struck is known as point Aguaguan.

In its issue of the 6th instant, the *Comercio* says:—"The British barque *Boatell*, which was ashore in the Boca Chica, came off, and the *Refugio* was announced at 100 this morning that she was six miles inside."

The Rev. F. C. Wills, the incumbent of St. Agatha, Shorehitch, a brother of the well-known dramatist, has set up in a new line for a clergyman—namely, as a retail butcher. In reply to some questions from one of our representatives, who interviewed him as to the reasons which led him to undertake this novel enterprise, Mr. Wills said that it arose from his having been seriously ill through eating bad meat. He saw the miserable food supplied to the poor on Saturday nights and early on Sunday mornings on the cheap meat stalls and inferior butchers' shops; and his first experiment was to sell meat on Saturday evenings in his school room. The scheme was at first a dismal failure, but, ultimately, however, the sales became very popular with every one but the Sunday school teachers, who the next day found the greasy smeared seats and spoiled their clothes. The difficulty, too, of disposing of the remnants—for a time given away for children's dinner—was considerable; and Mr. Wills opened a small shop immediately opposite his church, under the title of the "Eastward Ho Meat Stores."

The Dilke scandal still receives attention from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which says:—Mr. Chamberlain still resolutely declines to help his friend by admitting the truth. The result is that public opinion is dividing itself into two sections. One section believes that Mr. Chamberlain said "Sir Charles Dilke is a liar" and that he is a liar; and a second section believes that he is a liar, even by those who hold Mr. Chamberlain in much respect. The other section, which is much the larger, believes that Mr. Chamberlain said "Sir Charles Dilke is a liar" and that he is a liar; and a second section believes that he is a liar, even by those who hold Mr. Chamberlain in much respect.

There is one aspect of the Crawford case which is very serious. It may be that no technical collusion exists or can be alleged to exist, but in the public interest and for the sake of the reputation of British courts of justice it is imperative necessary that the matter should be inquired into. Alko in St. Petersburg and in New York, people are meeting at the judicial scandal of London. *Vanity Fair* makes the suggestion that a motion in Parliament to relieve Mr. Justice Butt of his judicial duties would tend to clear the air. It certainly needs clearing somehow, and it all also falls we may have to come even to that.

A CONSTANT Reader of the *London Figaro*, advertising to the Crawford-Dilke case, suggests that steps should be taken to alter the law by which any co-respondent can shield himself by such a legal quibble as that successfully played off in this case. He contends that neither in adultery, nor in any other crime or offence, should more self-accusation be taken as sufficient to convict, and says:—"And when, as in this case, the self-accused states that the crime was committed by the express solicitation, command, and influence of another, the law should be so framed as to compel that person to be subjected to cross-examination, in order to prove to satisfaction that the self-accused is suffering from an hallucination so far as he himself is concerned; and failing to do this, he should be liable to be treated as the accomplice of his victim. One word more. If wives and always confide in their husbands, and tell them frankly of the first incursions towards undue familiarity, such as squeezing the hand, and so forth, significant tones and looks, &c., made by any male acquaintance; and if husbands, in return, would be frank and open with their wives, and not conceal in a recent case, which we have seen, the divorce of the disgraced of our age—would be as rare as they are now, alas! abundant."

Says the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Mr. Lushington and the other permanent officials who come down to their offices at Whitehall at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, even on a morning following a looting of the West-end, should take to heart the following notification in a Yokohama journal:—The office hours of the Japanese Cabinet have been fixed at from eight o'clock A.M. to four o'clock P.M. The prescribed business hours of all Departments will be similarly increased. The subject lends itself admirably to light and fleeting treatment; but I greatly mistake the temper of the constitution if I write to you as a story and an undignified notice of a Radical, as well as the disposition of many of the new members of Parliament, if the hours of our public servants, and their leisurely methods of transacting business, do not soon become a burning question. Time, we heard a man of no small experience remark the other day, is a factor of no value in our Government offices. While in every other direction people are for ever hurrying in the desire to best time, the conditions at Whitehall carry us back to the period of Waterloo. Our national castle of indolence is one of these days being invaded by the outer barbarians, the uneducated Radical representatives of a democracy growing increasingly impatient of the system of formalism, superciliousness, idleness, and extravagance which comes down to it as a relic of bygone Whig and Tory administrations. The gentlemen who scorn the public while receiving its salaries will be severely shaken up in the course of the next few years. We may, indeed, reach an era of Government by contract.

That the members of the Legislative Council are by no means consistent or logical in their proposals and recommendations. That there seems to have been some species of legerdemain enacted privately over the proposed Loan arrangement, and that the community would like to see the performance repeated slowly in the light of day.

That Mr. A. P. MacEwen is now spoken of definitely as the successor of the Hon. T. Jackson as representative M. L. C. for the Chamber of Commerce, *pro tem*.

That important discoveries have been made concerning the elasticity of the local revenue, which it is said will do away with the necessity for any increased taxation. That the Colonial Treasurer's labour on his carefully-prepared Schedule of Stamp Duties appears to have been thrown away.

That it would be well if the Hon. T. Jackson could, on his return to us, throw some light upon the manner in which the Crown Agents work the oracle with the Colonial Office.

That there seems to be a screw loose in our Licensing system, and that the Justices ought to bestir themselves.

That there can be no doubt that Singapore is far ahead of Hongkong in more ways than one.

That Hongkong is sadly in need of a Municipal Council, and that if such a body had powers, they would soon be vigorously exercised.

That the Singapore Tramway is ready to be opened, and that the Hongkong Low Level line is still only on paper.

That the farewell feasting and "chin-chin-ing" of the Hon. T. Jackson are being carried to an alarming pitch, unprecedented in the annals of this Colony.

That in the midst of it all, the community insist upon it that they are not saying "Farewell," and that altogether the worthy citizen who is being fêted off his feet must wish it well over.

That the only consolation is that the good-hearted gentleman deserves it all, and that he is too good to spoil.

That the Hon. Member has been "screened" and "patted" and "disserved," "garden-partied," "mentemored," "souvernised" and "addressed" to an extent which is almost alarming, and that the next thing we may hear is that he has been decorated by Her Most Gracious Majesty.

That the gathering at the Gymnasium was most enthusiastic. That the Rose, Shamrock, Thistle, Leaf, Lily, and Cornflower were at one in doing honour to the President of the Bona and Muscle Association.

That there will no doubt be a doughty struggle for the worthy Chairman's Cup. That the A.D.C. were not quite so successful all round as usual, but that the charming impersonation of *Winifred* made up for all other shortcomings.

That the Sports of the Boys in Blue may produce a second Donald Dinmick.

That it is one of those things no fellow can explain, this attraction of old and young to a Circus.

That the enterprising Signor Chiarini is sure to draw crowded houses during his stay amongst us.

That the worthy Signor must not let loose any more of his panthers to scare the timid.

That Major Knollys' book is to be outdone by an American traveller, who is to write a book about Hongkong, its men and women, their manners and customs, and the effect of the Hongkong air on the development of tenderness.

That it is to be hoped that this book on the Hongkongite and his Island will be more accurate and less untruthful than the Knollys' effort.

That sometimes the ejaculation of "O wad some Power the giftie gie us To see ourselves as others see us," does not seem to be so very appropriate after all, especially if the "others" be cads or snobs.

That the British Mail line between Vancouver's Island, British Columbia, Japan and Hongkong will ere long become an accomplished fact.

That the civilized world was not prepared for the reasoning of President Cleveland in re the Rock Springs affair, and that the diplomatic attempt to shift the responsibility from the Central Government to the individual State would have done credit to the Provincial Governors of China forty years ago.

That in this matter the United States Government is playing a dangerous game.

That the new British Minister to Peking might be welcomed by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce when he passes through Hongkong.

That the curious fad of Sir George Bowen, to pass the despatches from the Peking Legation to the Chamber through the Hongkong Government, might then be conveniently set aside.

That the Hon. P. Ryrie is the last surviving Trustee of the City Hall, and that this departure from the original intention of the Deed should be set right.

That considerably over one-fourth of the expenditure of the Hongkong Government is directly due to our large criminal population.

THE PEACE PRESERVATION ORDINANCE. The Peace Preservation Ordinance of 1880, introduced in the Legislative Council by the Acting Attorney General on Wednesday last, is a measure essentially intended for operation in times of riot, and will provide permanently some of the same provisions as were contained in the temporary ordinance passed immediately after the riot in the beginning of October, 1884. It consists of three parts, containing fourteen clauses, and two schedules. Part first deals with the appointment of special constables, and provides that whenever it appears to the Governor that a tumult or riot has taken place or may be apprehended, and that the ordinary police officers are not sufficient to preserve the peace, he may summon through a Magistrate any person to act as special constable.

In the event of any citizen so summoned being so dilatory as to try to evade this duty, a warrant may be issued by a Magistrate for his arrest; and his refusal to appear, or his refusal to act after having appeared, will render him liable on summary conviction to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding two months, or to a fine not exceeding \$100, or both. Of course, there is the proviso that no one shall be liable to a penalty who shall be unable by reason of old age, sickness or other infirmity, to serve as a special constable. We wonder how many will claim exemption under the proviso when the time comes for them to act. We also wonder if the Governor will give time to the fortitude to call upon the Chinese, for Chinese are apparently eligible, to act as special constables in a riotous attack by their own countrymen on Europeans; and if so how many would obey their summonses. Not many, we are afraid. There is no harm, however, in giving power to the Governor to call out the natives if he should think fit. If only those who volunteer are to be enrolled, an opinion entertained in some quarters, we think the provisions are utterly unequal and a useless addition to the law. It is highly improbable, however, that this bill will give rise to the apprehensions which will so doubt exercise the powers conferred upon them if need be.

The second part provides that it shall be lawful whenever it shall appear necessary for the Preservation of the Peace for the Governor to make a proclamation, under which he and his subordinates, whenever the peace is being broken, may call upon the bystanders and persons in the vicinity of the riot to render aid in preserving the peace and apprehending the disturbers, the penalty for unlawful refusal being imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding two months, or to a fine not exceeding \$100, or both. Of course, there is the proviso that no one shall be liable to a penalty who shall be unable by reason of old age, sickness or other infirmity, to serve as a special constable. We wonder how many will claim exemption under the proviso when the time comes for them to act. We also wonder if the Governor will give time to the fortitude to call upon the Chinese, for Chinese are apparently eligible, to act as special constables in a riotous attack by their own countrymen on Europeans; and if so how many would obey their summonses. Not many, we are afraid. There is no harm, however, in giving power to the Governor to call out the natives if he should think fit. If only those who volunteer are to be enrolled, an opinion entertained in some quarters, we think the provisions are utterly unequal and a useless addition to the law. It is highly improbable, however, that this bill will give rise to the apprehensions which will so doubt exercise the powers conferred upon them if need be.

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and a whipping with a rattan half an inch in diameter. Power is also given for entering houses, and for the seizure of persons who are riotously assembled. Persons combining to stop trade will also be dealt with in this ordinance, and if convicted will be liable to imprisonment for three months or a fine of \$50, or both.

The third part gives the Governor-in-Council power to issue an order banishing any person not a natural born British subject, whenever during the existence of any proclamation under this Ordinance it shall be represented by the Captain Superintendent of Police, on written information, that the removal of that person is necessary for the public safety. This provision, though undoubtedly a strong one and susceptible of abuse, is absolutely necessary, and we think little harm would be done if it were more frequently taken advantage of. In nine cases out of ten the men who have been deported if they were not actually guilty of the crimes of which they were banished, would be worthless, undesirable members of the community, and not deserving of any better treatment.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT. ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Athletic Sports connected with the Northamptonshire Regiment, under the patronage of His Excellency the Major-General Commanding, came off to-day on the Cricket Ground. The weather was hot, but not oppressive, the sun's rays being tempered by clouds during the greater part of the day. In the forenoon the chief event was the putting of the shot, in which there was an exciting trial for the first place, the creditable distance of 34 feet 3 inches being reached by Sergt. Grant. In the first event of the day—throwing the cricket ball—the Regiment made a better appearance than the Artillery did last week, the winner of the prize throwing 2 yards farther than the best competitor last Saturday.

In the afternoon the heat for the first two hours was rather strong and the runners in the long races suffered a good deal. Whether it was his greater endurance of the heat or not which gave the Sikh the advantage Gunder Sing seemed the only one in the mile race who had any force left towards the end. The most interesting event of the day was the obstacle race, in which two Sikhs distinguished themselves for the agility with which they extricated themselves from the wire net-work and sprang through the barrel. An animal race also attracted a great deal of attention.

Although the men were as merciful as possible on the animals the race could not have been unattended with a good deal of pain and is not to be encouraged. The first place was taken by Flora Wilkenson, the second by Caroline Godwin, and the third by Annie Willett. About a dozen completed the race.

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in an easy first, Gannor McHugh being a good second, and Wilkin, of the Royal Navy, being third.

In the second heat Suckat Sing and Gannor McHugh were the premier position, and the former only won by about a yard, the third being Hyde. In the final heat Gannor McHugh was a good first, the second being Suckat Sing. Time 20½ seconds.

ONE MILE RACE—Open to Garrison. About fifteen ran in this race. The majority showed their strength in the first three rounds and had to give up. In the last round there were left only Gannor McHugh, who had got about twenty yards ahead, and Gannor McHugh and Powell. Gannor McHugh made a very good run and spurred well towards the end, coming in far ahead and doing the mile in the very short time of 16½ minutes. Davis and Powell practically walked in.

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also scratch. The third place was taken by Lieut. M. C. Metcalfe, who ran well but lost a little towards the end. Time 15½ seconds.

CONCOURSION RACE—220 yards. 1st Prize, \$3; 2nd Prize, \$3; 3rd Prize, \$2. There were about a dozen entered for this race, which was won by Gannor McHugh, Gannor Ashbrook being second and Pte. Tomkins third.

ANIMAL OR MENAGERIE RACE.—The entries were: Mr. Adolph's Cuck, Paradox. Mr. Drew's Duck, St. Gailen. Capt. Bolton's Kid, Bendigo. Mr. Fowler's Turkey, The Bird. Mr. Brannwell's Pig, Molton. Mr. Graham's Monkey, Robert the Devil. Capt. Fowler's Bantam, Saraband. Mr. Victor's Quail, Minting. Mr. Lloyd's Monkey, Carlton (late Chocotte).

Mr. Taylor's Goose, Pleasantville. Mr. Metcalfe's Monkey, Teobor. Capt. Bolton's Goat. Armorer Haig's Dog. This of course proved to be a most amusing race. The animals had various distances of start given to them, the duck, the turkey and the goose being the most favoured. The turkey and the pig proved very refractory and stopped half way to remonstrate. The duck came in first not

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